New York Daily Tribune

DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Missouri Democrat thus fore big characterhe the last act in the grand drams of terrorism and frond who so end is the ensistement of Kamas. at there are some who mistakenly think fine PRINTINE is occasionally too free spoken with ropare to this villaisy, we would like their opinion on the benely Angle Saxen language of The Democrat, published in a Slave State, and thoroughly for il'as with the Kansas Iniquity from the start. Hear! Hear!

KANSAS AND HER OPPRESSORS - Squatter Sove-KANNAN AND HER OFFERSORS—Squaffer Sove-regoty has played out its role. It was the swandle par forth to justify the breach of the Missaud Com-pornise, the promise that was never intended to be been such since it has performed its part in shielding from public inergnation that and actions had of poli-ical seventurers who destroyed the compact of 1820 by the print it that in lieu of the prohibit load S avery, the people of Karsas should have the right to form the people of Assas should be nown institutions, their own government and actile their own institutions, it is in their violated and trooden under foot: what elecit is in thin violated and trooden in der foot: whiveless could have been expected by any man of common stee? I find the ordinary affairs of hise a man violates his pleygrea faith, who but a foot will put his trust in himspane? And when that perfidious combination was formed to controy the compact of 1820, seempromise made by our fathers, and to which tosir hoor and our dan was pledged, who could put faith in these who sided in its destruction? Who but an additionally ray mean the uniform they gave of allowing the people of sided in its destruction? Who but an idiot could ray upon the perge they gave of allowing the people of Kassas to form their can institutions? They had already lest all claim to confidence by the perfidy which that piedge was made to painte and excuse. If anybody was facile enough to put faith in the promises of Paulick Pherica and his parts, that the body was footh enough to put faith in the promises of President Pierce and his party, that the people of Katess should be left tree to form their own justice. of Fresident Pierce and ms ps, that he propie of Katess should be left free to for n their own institutione, perfaced as those promises were by the infamous breach of fath mediced in the repeal of the Missouri Cempromise, he deserved to be cheated, as no certainly was inferced to be; for no soorer was the premise given than it was broken; the whole power, patronage and influence of the Administration and its party was wielded to deprive the people of Kaneas of all voice in their own affairs, and the history of the Territory since its eigenstation proves that the Federal Government at its myranicone have stopped at no frank, cruelty, bratily or crime to force upon that fair isad an institution to which, from the first hour, her people have been utterly opposed. Nor have they stopped at any faischood to conceal from the people of the Union the infamy of their conduct, and thus prevent their sympathy from sustaining those nevote spirits who fought for freedom in Karsas. Mr. Buchanan's administration, which attained power by promising (at least in the Newton Status to deal inside her the fearm of for freedom in Karsas. Mr. Bushauan's administration, which attained power by promising (at least in
the Northern Stater) to deal justly by the freemen of
Kaussa, has ecologed his predecessor's in mean subserviercy to the South and her demands; and the result
is, that while it has been demonstrated that more
than two-thirds of the people of Kansas are in favor
of a Free State, a Convention, elected by fraud
and sitting under the protection of United States
troose, has imposed upon the people a Stavery Constitution. There is not a town or county in the Pertitery of Kansas in which this Convention could have
held its aftings without the protection of the Federal
army; and yet it has assumed to make a Constitution
for that people. Does not this fact speak for itself /
Does at not prove that the Constitution was imposed for that people. Does not thus fact speak for itself? Does it not prove that the Constitution was imposed upon Karsas by the army of the United States, and not by a Convention? Will the people of the United States promit this mamy to be consummated? There is no other country on the face of the earth where such an outrage could be perpetrated without exerring the an currege cours on perpetrated without executing the execution of every honest and right-thicking men. Will it be permitted in republican America, and shall be Democratic party be the instrument for enforcing this flagitious usurpation? But there is still another, and still more repulsive

But there is still another, and still more repuisive feature connected with this business, which shows creally to whom the paternity of this Constitution be-longs. It bears upon its body the birth-mark of fraud, clearly indicating that it is the progeny of the same parents who produced the Kansas-Nobraska act itself, and all of those measures of outrage by which that fair land has been afflicted. The Constitution i uposed upon Kansas by the military arm of the General Goverment recognizes be existence of Slavery and pre-vents it from ever being probiblied; but the outrage of forcing Slavery upon appende, two thirds of whom me known to be opposed to it, by the Federal army, would not of itself distinguish it from any other brats welld not of itself distinguish it from any other bratslend vulgar deepotism. Something was wanting to assert its claim to rank with those other acts which bear the National Democratic stamp. We shall show what that thing was. The Constitution, trained as we have stated, recognized and perpetuated Slavery in Kansas, but a separate clause was framed, providing that "claves might hereafter be imported and held i Kansas;" and it was further provided that it shoul be submitted to the people to vote for it in this form. "For the Constitution with Sisvery"—that is, the clause for introducing slaves hereafter; or, "For the "Constitution without Slavery"—that is, for a Constitution which recognizes and perpetuates Slavery, without the clause acmitting slaves to be necessary, without the clause acmitting slaves to be necessary introduced. But in no event are the people permitted to vite gainst the Constitution framed in Lecompton by the vilest ret if vagabonds and miscreauts on the earth, suder the protection and authority of the United Sates army, and which recognizes and perpetuates Slavery. Thus masked, the Constitution produced at Lecompton in worthy to rank with the other acts of the National Democratic party, the offspring of Southern averages and despotism, and Northern perfagy and Sisvery. Thus masked, the Constitution produced at Lecempton is worthy to rank with the other acts of the National Democratic party, the offspring of Southern arrogance and despotism, and Northern perfluy and fraud. Southern arrogance, planting Slavery in the fair Territories of the Union in order that the slave-holding oligarchy may wield universal power; and perfluy and fraud, to conceal the subservice of those Northern doughtaces from the free white laboring men, whom they have betrayed by the surrender of their heritage to Slavery. Will Douglas and his confederated coughfaces be able still longer to decive the working men of the North and make them believe that the people of Kassas have been "left perfectly "free to form their own comestic institutions," when the Federal army in Kassas, through a Convection of the most abandoned miscreants, have thus forced upon them a Constitution recognizing and perpetuating Slavery, leaving them free only to accept or reject a clause for slave imputation? Uan the juggie of words, interest by such demagogues as Wasker and Douglas, "For the Constitution with Slavery, or for the Constitution without Slavery," deceive anybody into the behief that the question of Savery has been submitted to the people, when the Constitution, which they are not permitted to vote against, not only admits, but makes Slavery perpetual and strepealable?

From The Philadelphia Press, Nor. 18.

when the permitted to vote against, not only admits, but makes blavery perpetual and irrepealable!

From The Philadelphia Press, Nov. 18.

We publish this morning the schedule adopted by the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Contrary to what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the resolutions of the Cincinnati Platform, the Insagaral Address of Mr. Buchanan, the recommendations of G.v. Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, the general expectation of the country, and in deflance of the true principles of liberal Democratic government, that body has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas. There is no honest submission of the new Constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may vote for "the Constitution with Slavery, or for "the Constitution with Slavery," but they cannot vote against the Constitution, no matter how much they may be opposed to its provisions. They are not allowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the docament framed by this Corvertion to be their fundamental law, and by the abregation of this privilege they are deprived of the full exercise of that right of forming their own institutions, to which they are entitled by every consideration of justice and more offensive form than that by which Louis Nameleon obtained the confirmation of his assumption of the position of Emperor from the French people. While he refused to give them an opportunity to vote for such cardinates as they preferred, he still submitted the proposition whether he should or should not be placed upon the throne. He at least gave them a chance to cote him down if they desired to do so. This right the Kansas Constitutional Convention has refused to the people of that Territory. The prevailing idea of democratic government is, that all public representatives and efficials are mere servants, whose highest duty is to guard the interests and carry out the will of a higher power of the pople, the only the s From The Philadelphia Press, Nov. 18. to eppertunity of voting age that it. This proposition access so clear that we are surprised that it is said be questioned in any quarter. Even the Convention was tot altogether destinate of some idea of the principle, for it proposes to boars the people to may whether they are to have the Constitu-

tion with or without Slavery. What right help to hait the power of the people to a divisuous merely one question, and to confice their judgment even upon that my very uniform boundaries? The whole power belonged to the citizens of the Parett cy. There was no warrant for dividing it, and we can onreive to just and proper reason for thus dearfing t mere trick - an unworthy capatient - which should with no favor. There are other features of this se each no facer. There are other leavanes of three lad use of an extraordinary character, but we shall so comment upon them now. We regret and legions the act in of the Convention, and considering in her light a degree it represented the whole body of the penole of the Territory, are greatly disappointed that it did not inagonimously crown its labors by sub ni-ting them fully and fairly to all its ditizens, and thuhave closed forever the mouths of these who have clarenced to louely against the Domogratic party of the score of alleged frouds in Kansas, and prought the acting drama of its Territorial difficulty to a fine

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

From The London Times, Nov. 6. There is rotting in the Central American question which is very interesting to the English per pla. For namy years the Statish States which are situated rear the Lethmus have shared that indifference with which we are accustomed to regard the politics of the mother country. Their social relations their customs, their flendships and their feeds, have been less studied on this side of the Ara fire than the obligs in Caffrads or Barreo. But of late, an adventitious natoriety has attached to these regions. They have toriety has attached to these regions. They have been the scene of adventures which recall, he rever unworthly, the remembrance of the buck test has centuries ago. The United States with an increasing pepulation and great material prosperity, of course centain a number of rectless spirits, who, naving reither the will to work nor the capital the speculate, are glad of any enterprise with the promises them excited ment and congential employment. Hence the series of a tacks which have been circled a gainst the pusses sions of the Spanish race curing the last ten years. sions of the Spanish race curieg the last ten years. In the greatest of these the whole nation took part, as dute result was the ancession of the fairest portions of the Mexican State to the traitery of the Union. The acquest ion of Texas, California and New Mexico and the buildent can pages of Scott and Taylor, have naturally made the responding of Spanish America a pepular idea. Invasion has become to some extent a section for the alleged disjunction. postume for the idle and despated. Within a few years Cubs has been attacked, and Nicaragus over pled for norths by forces waging a kind of private wer neder the rane of Filhoust-ring. The profound pence which reigns on the American contraquent want of an obtlet for the military spirit of the p-pulation, have no doubt led to those experitions which every one must condemn as reprehensible, and endorance of the military and endorance of the military and adv. names. endurance of the mi guided adventurers extert a kind

However, we are assured, and can wen deliever, that the people of the United States do not support these violations of the law of nations. To say nothing of higher motives, it would seem that Americans are convinced that the possession of these equatorial regions, and their admission had the Union as Sales, would be a carse father than a blessing. There is a zore to which men of European race must contine thenselves in every part of the world. Whatever may be the physical vigor of Angle Sarons or I ishmer, or Germans, they cannot hope to occupy the same as at forcest land of the Tropics with impairly. Certral America and the West Ludes may be cultivated by regro labor, clave or free, a da certain runter of whice may five in affluence and civil a time owners or overcerts, or traders or professional men; but the bunk of the population can never be of our own race. It whites settle in numbers they must degererate and become demoralized, and die out in the course of a generation or two. These things are too plain to escape the observation of timbring men on ciber side of the Atlantic, and consequently the Americans, with the exception of the extreme that the people of the United States do not support nen on either side of the Atlantic, and consequently
the Americans, with the exception of the extreme
Southern party and the fanatice or annexation at any
price, have no desire for acquisitions on the Spanish
Main. The Tropic of Cancer must be the limit of
Anglo-American Republicanism. The path of civilization is westward, and the nation must only its destinise westward, and the nation must only its destibles. The true stateman does not attempt to rule
events, he merely watches and takes advantage of
them. Every year thousands of a ree are brought
into cul ivation far to the west of the Mississippi, and
towers are using on the most distant shores of Lake
Superior. The whole impulse of the country is westward along the bett of northern Free States. European
immigrants flock as naturally toward Honois and lowa
as the native-box, lad from New-England. To check
or control this movement merely by the promptings of
political ambitton is impossible, and the world may
rejoice that it is ro. We, in England, with a long experierce of tropical possessions, have fest from the rejoice that r is ro. We, in England, with a long ex-perience of tropical possessions, have falt from the first trat the scheme for converting into America States the neck of land which joins the two continent could have no root in any real astional instruct.

could have no root in any real actional instant.

While however, by the nature of things Centra America must be left in the hands of its present possessors, yet England and the United States must always have the deepest interest in the tranquillary of the country. That Honduras, or Nicaragus, or Costa Rica can ever occupy a high position in the world a States no one can believe. But they may yet be pesceable, presperous and respected. The Somiards have adapted themselves to the country better than we ever should be likely to do, and they have not that antipathy to amangamation with the ladian and that antipathy to amagamation with the ladisu and African races which marks the Anglo-Ssxou. They are certainly the fittest people to inhabit the country, at any rate, they are there, and we must make use of them. So, to settle the Central American question must be our first object. The long dispites between the Union and this country are, perhaps, better understood by diplomatists than by the publis. It Americans they have, no coubt, been followed with interest by the readers of newspapers, but we Englishmen, amit the maltiplicity of our relations and the nevercessing succession of great questions, nave paid but little attention to a region which we generally associated only with mahogany, rattlessages and yellow fever. However, the question is really important, simply occause it has been made so by politicians. The agreements designs of time "grasping monarchy" on Cantrastive designs of time "grasping monarchy" on the grasping monarchy cantrastive designs of tim However, the question is really important aimply because it has been made so by positions. The aggressive designs of this "grasping monarchy" on Castral America were, we will venture to say, the tools of some fifty thousand orations last 4th of Jaly. We cannot but rejoice, then, that our Government has determined to actite the matter, so far as itse in its power. Sir Wim, Gore Ouasley has been dispatched to the United States, and will, it is said, be unst in an arricable spirit by the American Cabinet. Far chief subject of discussion will, of course, be the construction to be placed on the Clayton-Balwer Treaty. It is well known that a party of the United States has seen with anger the Government at Washington bind itself never to occupy the Central American Territory. Happily it is, we believe, only a party, and the great body of he public will be centented with a tray corabilishing he neutrality of regions which as a presession can be neefful on one, but a free passage brough which is necessary for the recurry of the world's commerce. The complaint that England shiftenins some rights on this sout is evidently frivolous. England has nothing but the little settlements which care back so many years, and which she bas bound herself not to extend. The question has, and dutyl. retains some rights on this soast is evidently frivolous. Et g and has nothing but the little settlements which care back so many years, and which she has bound herself not to extend. The question has, and orbit, been complicated by the flightnessering screedings which have excited the American mind and made it uswilling to consent to anything waich eseemed likely to check the occupation and conquest of the country. However, as this ex itement has now pretty well passed away, the rensible and equitable stipulations of the freaty are likely to be better appreciated, which each part was the tensible and equitable stipulations of the freaty are likely to be better appreciated, which each part was described in the summaries of the word with the solution of the word. A canal joining the Athatic and Pacific Oceans is every day becoming more and more a more suffer to the notion that the route from New-York to Sa Francisco is always to be round Capa Horn; nor can be the precing that the nearest way to ear Australian Calindes is scross the Guir of Mexico. It seems now be glitting to think about this great work, which we believe was care proposed by the United States Government and corrustly approved by our own. But whether the canal is to so in Nucreagus or at Panaus it is recessary that the wrole right should be transitional which can never be due as long as the t is recessary that the wrole region should be tran quiltized, which can never be done as long as the guirary factions to be continually ' pronouncing" in

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR The United States mail steamenip Black Warrior J. W. Smith, commander, from New-Oriesus 12 and Havara 15th just , has serived at this port.

Business in Havana very cuil Sogars are dorlin irg, and we note but few transactions; stock a Havens and Mataux se 170,000 borns. Freignes for Eu rope falling off. Exchange on Landon 10; to 11 percent premium; on New York 2; to 3 per cont prem United States gold coit 3 per cent pre u.

Maretzek had commenced the opera sassag with the mest brithant prospects of \$1 coss. The surre can pany have met with a hearty reception from the

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL SCANDAL. STATEMENT FROM MR. GARDNER FUR.

The publication of Mr. Woodman's earl has presented an appropriate occasion for a statement to the public on my part which I have long desired to make it order that I might refute the ionumerable calciumies that have been ploundly sed in reference to be so-called "New York Hotel Scandal." My a qualitation with Birs. Woodman began in Patie, in October, 1854 My obstant vivis and attentions to her prior to the 15th of August list had always been not alone counter accord by, but seemingly agreeable to Mr. W. After an accordance of about a year, Mr. W. returned to Paris on the 23d of July 1855, and during his stay I was always a welcome quest at his apartments, and was constantly invised by him to join his family in the visits, etcursions sid an accments which make up the archardy lite of straiger in that gay capital. They left Paris for the United States on the 28 h of August. I realled from Surhao plan on ny return to America on the 12th of the following month consequently could not possibly have managed as stated in The Pribuse, October 7, to en rap Mis. W. into a correspondence which "put into my bands a series of left era compromising ther." On my return to New York, in October, 1855, the relations between Mr. and Mrs. W. and myself continued; there was no series yound them, for one was required. In Nevenber, 1855, the Woodman left New York for the South. In January, 1856, I went to New-Orleans, and remained until May, while left New York for the South. In January, 1856, went to New-Orleans, and remained un'il May; whi there I lodged in the same notel, est next them at there I hodged in the rame notes, was next them at table, was a contact visitor in their apartments, with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. W., and so far from ever having the rlight at cause to imagine my re-lations to his family objectionable to him, I had every reason to suppose qui e the contrary. In August Misted Mrs. W. came North; I wisted them, as before and accompenied them by invitation to Newport That year Mr. and Mrs. Woodman went South, i That year Mr. and Mrs. Woodman went South, in October. I joined them in New-Oceans in February, 1857 and remained until April, as usual at the same hotel. On the Sist of May Inst, having occasion to that Weshington, on mr. way frere, I stopped in Philaderphia at the Gliard House, where Mrs. Woodman then as well as upon my way back from Washington to New-York. On 15th August last I visited Mrs. Woodman then as well as upon my way back from Washington to New-York. On 15th August last I visited Mrs. W. at the New-York Hotel, and was received most kindly There were two other persons in Mrs. W's rooms at the time—Mr. W.'s nepoew and arother, both of whom soon left. In about an hand and ha haff after their departure, some one knocked at Mrs. W's parlor door, and, upon its being opened, Mr. W. rushed in, hardled Mrs. Woodman very roughty—so much so that she screamed—and, with bossie-krife and revolver in hand, swore that he would will either Mrs. W. or myself. Anxious to avoid a kill either Mrs. W. or myself. Anxious to avoid a scere and the talk which might ensue if Mrs. W.'s outcries continued, I shoved Mr. W. asids, as he says, acd left, without being shot or even shot at her seems as practicable Mr. W. followed me, but as there were as set to spectators, he has only to blame humself and his foshich publications for the scandle which ensued.

Leaving the hotel I returned to my home, from which by the way (n.twitostanding all that has been said to the centrary) I have not been absent an entire day since. I expected, of course, to hear from Mr. W., but was disappointed.

On the 19th of August Mr. Woodman, accompanies by Mr. C. L. Thomas Mrs. Woodman, accompanies On the 19th of August Mr. Woodman, accompanied by Mr. C. L. Thomas (Mrs. W.'s brother), left town for Philadelphia, the former to ransack Mrs. W.'s thinks and appropriate their contents, even to her clothing, which had been left in Philadelphia; the latter gentlemen to ercort some ladies on to Virginia Upon Mr. Woodman's return to this city, he requested a gentlemen in whom he thought proper to confidenthough the property of the pr this gentleman that Mr. C. L. Thomas suspected something was wrong before young away, but that he (Mr. W.) had allowed Mr. Thomas to leave tow without informing i in of what had occurred. In the course of the day, the gentleman with whom Mr. W. had conferred called upon me, conveyed Mr. W. is wither, and was authorized by me to stake that no letters from Mrs. W. to me wor's in existence. My reason for saying so was, that Mr. W., as I was informed from the as an absurce, wished the letters to all him in obtaining a divorce. On the 21st and 22d of August I received two notes from Mrs. Woodman stating that she was divorce. On the 21st and 22d of August I received two notes from Mrs. Woodman stating that she was cheely confined, and that it would be impossible to describe Mr. We unkincress and cruelty to her, and informing me that Mr. W. was whing to unite with her in proceedings for a divorce if I would marry her. I asswered both these notes immediately, effering to or everything asked. Soon after this I was bold, by the gentleman already alluded to, that Mr. W. knew of these two as to test being written to me by Mrs. W., and thus perceiving the object he had in view in two divisions of the efficient means a suggested in them I resolity understood why mry answers never reached Mrs. W.'s bands. The efficient attributed to Mrs. Woodman, stood why my an-wers never reached bands. The affidavit attributed to Mrs. bands. The efficient attributed to Mrs. Woodman, recently published was got en up on the let September, wolle Mr. Woodman was constactly with Mrs. W., at No. 150 East Eighteenth street, driving out with her etc. On the 4th of September Mr. Woodman called on a near relative of mine, gave him a full history of the New York Hotel affor, and left the fa nous efficient with him to read. Mr. Woodman called again in the 7th to procure it, and after a long conversation, in which the whole subject was talked over, left expressing himself very much gratified with the interview. He offered to destroy the "affilesvit" if Mrs. W.'s letters were given up to him, and was again Mrs. W.'s letters were given up to him, and was again given to understand that the letters were no louger in existence. Agreeably with his request he was then tenderect by my relative an interview with me, which Mr. W. decimed, unless it could take place in the presence of a third party, apprehending as ne said, a difficulty. I may as well state here that Mr. Woodman and myoccasion to remember what passed at our last meets which took place at the entrance of the S. Nisho Hotel on the 6th of October, the day he finally left for the South. The following day, the 7 h a false and condaious article, emanating from Woodman, fir-n her from the effice of The Courier des Eighs Unis, eppeared in The Tribuse, from which the following is an extract: "No one will be astonished to learn "that she who has been the victim should be to-day "that she who has been the victim should be to-day
"in a house where health at deflicted reason are cared
"for together." On the 23d of October I received
Mrs. Wecoman's first letter from the Flushing madtones, in ploring me to rescue her from the the teader
mercies of Sanford Hall. My answer appeared in

The Heraid of the 26th—
"Madeline I did answer your two letters. I will be in the main street, in a carriage, on Monday, 26th, and Tuesday, 27th, from 12 until 2 o'clock. Meet me

As requested by Mrs. W., in the "Personal" ad-Mr. W. Isgain through The Herald—with Mr. W. Isgain through The Herald—with Mrs. W. Isgain through The Herald—with Mrs. W. Isgain through The Herald—with Madeline: I was Prevented from keeping my appointment yesterday by the weather. Meet me to day, or the first fair day, between the hours of il and 2. Cheer up."

. Cheer up."

-And at her request went to Flushing; but she was

nable to get out, owing I presume, to the well-paid vigilance of the keepers. The third advertisement appeared in The Herold of the 28th—

Madeline: I was over yesterday, and will be on

the avenue again to day (28th), rain or shine, from II o'clock until 3, after which, if unsuccessful, rely im plicitly on me, and I will take the only means left to phetity on me, and I will take the only means left to carry out your wish."

—and after waiting for Mrs. W. from the time appeared ustil 30 clock—no other means being left, I requested Mr. Edmund Hearne to serve the writ of babeas corpus on her behaf. Before going to Finshing, such arrangements were made by me as would have enabled Mrs. Wordman to proceed on her way hence to her parents on that very day, with a female attendant, and nuder circumstances precluding the possibility of my being above with her for an lastact.

attendant, and nuder circumstances precluding the possibility of my being alone with her for an lastact.

I have here given as bliefly as possibly a truthful narralive of the angle, prigress and termination of my intercourse with the Woodmans. That it was characterized by much that was imprudent is only to confess what is obvious to every one; but it must be equally apparent that I was allowed by Mr. W. to believe that my attitude was not misunderstood by him. He was a man of bu insertion of the mothing elsecated for nothing elsecated in the state of the state of the state of a season of the elsecated for else elsecated for nothing elsecated for my time in the society of his wife, thus enabling him to devote himself entirely to his effect, and yet spare his wife the ennul of a choerless home. This is no doubt, all very wrong, and so far as it is so, I am willing to bear without mur nur the censure of the world. And this is the extent of my offense down to the demonstrate at the Now-York Hatch. But Mr. Woodman's lawyer and friends have since endeavored to prejudice me in the earlington of conth as they are effective. If Mr. Woodman had taken by I to on the eventful day in Angust, everybors would have said it was justy forfeit d to him, but has chosen rath r to act the part of a paltroon, aming epithets at me instead of bullets diagracing himself as well as my wan, by the shampless invertion of a fabricated "affidavit". This is a called of her kindred a well as my own, by the shamless in vertion of a fabricated "affidavit." This evolution "affidavit," as was proved in Court, was never resi

so distorted as to have an apparent signification wholly different from the real meaning, as would have heen palpable to every one if the whole context had been given Woodwan conference in his "card" that at the very time M'a. Woodman's signature was Obtained to the affidavit, 'abe indulyed in such free use "of landarum as to be quits incapable of realising the romotion." This I estuat doubt, as he ong'at to

"of landarum as to be quite incapable of realising "her condition". This I cannot doubt, as he ought to be familiar with the use of drugs, and considering the end te had in view, he surely did not allow her then to rufer from the want of them.

His statement in the Courrier des Etats Unis predicated upon this same affidavit, declares she was then hereft of her own reason; her letter, written at the cated upon this same affidavit, declares she was then bereft of her own reason; her letter, written at the same time, and now in my possession, implores me to seek for her some honorable protection from creakties which she endures, but shrinks from the effort to describe. Pried by promises of pardon, which were afterward broken—terrified by threats of vergenaes, which were more than fulfilled—togged night and day by an atterney whem a fee converted into an accomplice (see Prichard's testimony)—a signature to this paper was at length extracted from a sobbing, heart-proken women, and then she was abadoned by her it quietters and sent to a madhouse. And yet M. Woodman, in his tendercess, distintively asks: "What che could I have done!" This paper, thus obtained, even Judge Roosevelt would not receive in evidence, although he did not hesitate to pursue a line of judicial conduct with regard to a wint of habeas corpus, which only the pen of a Junius can characterize and for which no example can be found except in the derelictions imputed by Junius to Matscheld. Yet upon such itestimony, procounced worthless by a hostile Court, I am arraigned by the press and without a hearing procounced guilty of conduct only to be looked for among the basest and meanest of maskind. Next I am biamed for my well-meant efforts to effect the release of Mits. Woodman from her imprisonment at Sanford Hall. She appealed to me to recurs her from a loothcome custody. She described her wretchedness in larguage to which no one could remain insensible. She implemed me to aid her to return to her parents. I did so. I took no steps in the matter except in compliance with the request. The application to the Court for her release was rot made until persuasion and strategem had proved equally unavaising to restore her to liberry. Once more, to use the language of Mr. Woodman in his card, "what else could I nave done." It has been said by many that the writ of habeas corpus should have been applied for in the name of

It has been said by many that the writ of habeas corpus should have been applied for in the name of corpus should have been applied for in the name of some other person. I would have preferred it myself; but how could it have been shown that the proceeding was undertaken at Mrs. Woodman's request I This objection was strenously urged, and had to be met by proof; and yet all communication with Mrs. W. was impossible, except through the advertising columns of The Herald.

The Herald.

Again, I am blamed for allowing the letters to be read which Mrs. W. addressed to me from Sunford Hall, in regard to her captivity there. I confess that it was with the deepest reluctance I did so; but the recessity was forced upon me by Mr. W.'s lawyers, who demanded proof that the proceeding for her release were undertaken at her request, and in this they were upheld by the Court. I was then forced to choose between abandoing the lady to her fate or resorting to her letters for such evidence—nowhere else to be had—as would secure her a hearing from a most relucant Court. I authorized extracts from them to be used for this purpose and no other. But the lawbe used for this purpose and no other. But the law-yers of Mr. W. denied that the letters came from Mrs. vers of Mr. W. depied that the letters came from Mrs. Woodman, and demanded that they should be read in full, every word. To this, also, I was forced by the Court to yield, and so the letters were made public and if any more proof were wanting of the absurd in ventions of the off-mentioned affidavit, it is to be found in these letters, written subsequently by Mrs. Woodman. Is it possible—can it be conceived—that any woman, even a Borgia, could, with a knowledge of its infamous segments of sign the affidavit of September I, and in even a borgia, could, with a knowledge of its inflamous accusations, sign the affidavit of September 1, and in the very text month address the same person in terms of confidence steem and supplication? The supposition is, indeed, monstrous, when it is remaindered that the affidavit was preceded by similar letters on

the 21st and 22d of August.

If the space accorded to me would permit I could multiply reasons and accumulate facts a most without runder, to show the isjustice which has been done me multiply reasons and assembliate faces a most without runder, to show the injectice which has been done me by recent publications in regard to this unfortunate effair, while complete silence has been imposed upon me until the appearance of Mr. Woodman's card, for reasons which all will appreciate. It will not be long, however, before the whole truth will be given to the public, under the sanction of a judicial investigation. For the complete vindication of Mrs. Woodman and for my own exoceration, I am con ent to wait until ther. For the present it will ruffice for me to show, as I have shown—First: That Mr. Woodman knew all about my relations with his family during the three years they continued, and never saw fit to object to them until it salied him to precipitate a scene at the hotel, in order to got rid of a wife whom had long taken pains to alienate Second: That my efforts to obtain her release from Suford Hal, where he had sent her "for revenge," as he calard, were made at her urgent and repeated requests, and that her sole wish and fixed purpose was to go to be father's house. (Mr. Woodman would make people believe that his wife "refused," in the early part of September, to go home with her brother, and yet that the freely consented to be immured in a private mad-house two thousand miles away from her kir dred. That he use of her letters was forced upon me for her own sake, and was unavoidable. Fourth: That the statements put forth by Mr. Woodman as emanating from his wife, under the sclemn form of an affidavit, is a base fraud upon the public a calumny upon me, degrading only those—the malignant client and the convenient attorney—who procured it to be published.

Mr. Woodman's "card" terminates like a piece of

wild procured it to be published.

Mr. Woodman's "card" terminates like a piece of fireworks—in a sentence full of guopowder. He is u ates that if his "aim had been more successful New York," something dreadful might have happened. good people of New Orleans believe that he fired a pistol at me, I can only assure my friends there that it must have been an air-gun, for nobody heard the re-port here; and it will provoke a smil- in New Yerk, where it is well known Mr. Woodman had so many opportunities to do something desperate, to read his telligerent bulletin, written in the safe obscurity of a stop at the other end of the continent.

New York, Nov. 19, 1837. GARDNER FURNISS.

"WILL IT PAY!

To the Estion of The N. T. Tribuna.

Sir: The Eigineer's trial-trips of the Collins line of cean steamers have commonly occurred on the Christian Sabbath. The Atlan ic went to sea on Saturday, April 20, 1850, and returned on Monday—40 hours out, and 24 of them sacred time. The Pacific was announced to leave Saturday, May 18, 1850, and return on Monday; but an "unexpected delay in the arrival of coal," and not respect for the Lord's day, caused a postponement till the Monday following. We believe the same course was pursued in the case of the Arctic and the Baltic. The Adriatic returned last Morday from her experimental trip.

ast Morday from her experimental trip.

Aside from all questions of right and duty, the unortunate career of this Company cannot but raise the doubt whether such needless desecrations of a day doubt whether such needless descerations of a day which has been guarded by the laws of the civilized world are propitable. The Cunard line is understood to avoid everything of the kind—not merely out of deference to floglish public sentiment, or as a matter of principle, but as a measure of safety, humanity to their employees, and profit to the stockholders. Which is right! Yours respectfully, A SABBATARIAN.

STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE invented by Brown & St John -This machine consists of a wooden frame, mounted on three wheels, two of which, three feet in diameter, are in front like those of a wagon-the third is placed tehiod in a fork, which is u ited to the front asle by levers for directing it properly in a curve. Near the hind wheel is a row of ordinary a reeping breems. Each of them is free to slide up and down and to swirg backward and forward, all other motions be ing prevented by guides. To the nandle of each broom, about ha'f way up, is attached a horizontal lever, movable on a falorum is its center.

This fulcrum is free to move horizontally back and forth. The other end of each lever is at tacted to the crask pin of a shaft which is connected by gearing with the front wheels of the ma-When the machine is driven forward by a pair of horses, all the brooms perform rapidly in the same manner as those used by hand. They come down to the ground, sweep forward the dirt, are raised, move backward above ground and come down sgain. The dirt is thrown forward on an endless apron which deposits it in a long ridge by the side of the machine. Both wheels are geared to move the brooms, but the connections are such as to prevent any of them acting whea turning backward. The broom are made yielding by being pressed down by springs, and by means of a hand-lever, the driver can at any mement throw all the brooms up and out of gear This machine sweeps as much as twenty laborers, and does the work very effectually. It is not liab'e to get out of order, and does not require extra skil in it

to Mrs. Woodman; it appeared by the testimony that she did not know its infamous contents, and that not a wordlof it was ever written or directed by her. The gathled passages passed off as extracts from my letters to her are substitutially forgettes her cause they consist of detached lines and phrases, perished in the flames. A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH -A corres sondent at South Deerfield, N H, informe us that the house of Bial Stevens in Raymond, near that place, was burned on the 16th instant, and a daughter of Mr. Stevens

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Nearly a thousand men gathered in the Fark yearer. day morning. An elce ly Germae, named MARTEL, as the first speaker, but D Gondos soon began to speak, and drew toe cars of the auditory to him el He said the Committee were doing all they could asse was in hopes that something would be done. Bros. hists were thrown out that the Committee was number, and many were for driving them out of the Park. The popular feeling was expressed by RICHARD Moore, who next spoke. He said the Committee were all a set of politicians, who were only ke-spice the bread out of the poer man's mouth. Mr. Moere

What they want is your votes. They will flatte

you and promise you and get your votes [No the went]; and after they get your votes you can go theil [Applause]. They make promises without an intention of fainting them. List W duesday more ing, when we were standing around the Central Parisething work, there was a man got up and said h wou'd give every man out of employment in the Twenty first Ward a ticket, and in a day or two would end them with a note which would give them opposed them with a note which would give them opposed. Upon inquiring who he was, I found in to be the Councilman of the Twenty flist Ward. I said that if the unemployed of that district would a ply to him and to no one else, he would give them likely and see that they had work. And wast kind of a ticket will be give you? He will give you a ticket with his name upon; for Councilman Laughter and applause]. He promised that he would meet us upon the Central Park at 10 o'clo k this morning, and lead us where we could get employment. Dit he do it? Did he mean to do n? At a quarter bases 10 I saw this same man stending on the steps of the Tombs, five miles from the Central Park, which shows not cally that he did not do it, but that he did not intend What is the use, ther, of trusing to such What is the use of voting for such mea say, give as your vote and you shall have work. But they must have four vote, and after they get that the work will not come. I say get the work before and giving them the government of the city work will not come. I say get the work before we give the vote [Applaure]. What I propose is, that we meet in a body next Puesday morning, and march to the Central Park and demand work of the Commissioners. We will make them say to the Central Park and demand work with the Commissioners. We will make them say 'Yes' or 'No. If they say 'Yes,' we will go at it—put on a thousand for three days, another thousand the next, and so take turns. And if they say 'No,' we shall know what to depend upon. We shall not then be humbugged by them any longer, We shall not then be an integred by the analysis and shall know what to do to get bread for our families.

[Loud applease]. We would then look somewhere else. But what are the Central Park Commissioners dourg for us row? They meet two or three hours a day and care for themselves, but not for you or me. I know that in one place on the Park there are eighteen men in a gong, with six forever, and half of them rever did none's work in his life. I propose, than, that we advertise in the papers for a rally upon T kins Square, next Tuesday morning, when we will gin a body to the Central Park, and demand work We will not be led on by any committee, we will t be committeenen. These committees we have had are made up of worn-out polit class, and some of the men who have led on these movements are men of wealth. They are working for office, and not for our

wealth. They are working for office, and not for our benefit [Applause]. After Moore's speech, Martel cathe forward again and attempted to speak, but seemed a good deal confased, and the meeting became noisy, and hustled

him off CHARLES SMITH, who refused to work on Wedness day, rext came forward, and said that the Central Pack Commissioners were determined to starve the laboring men to death; and for his part he thought a Pask Commissioners were determined to stave the laboring men to death; and for his pare he thought a good cost of tar and feathers might bring them to their senses [Lond appliass] If hey had desired to do anything for the laboring men, they would have given them employment, putting on a gang for three days, and another gang the next, and so on. But the truth was, they did not want to give them work. They wanted to get the money into their own pockets ["That's so"]. They offered me \$1 a day to break stone; but it was for the purpose of keeping me still. I can co better down from than to wak up to Seventy-ninth street and lack at night, to break stone. I wish the Commissioners might have to break stone themselves, and stop swindling the city out of its morey. There are scores of men who never did a day's work in their lives, who are robbing the city of thousands yearly. But, in my opinion, dov. King will not be there another year to appoint such men to offices but that they will be swept out of their places as with a besom of destruction ["That's politics"]. I propose that we give three grooss for Central Park Commissioners [Three groans, "Soup, soup."]

Mr. Moore then came out and adjourned the mest-

Mr. Moore then came out and adjourned the mesting to Tuesday.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

This Board held its regular monthly meeting at its reons. No. 375 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon the 18th inst., and was largely attended.

In addition to the usual business of the Society, the report of the Missionary Committee exhibited an enlarged plan of operations commensurate with the times. The whole city has been laid out into distinct districts are rectionate to the size and number of the churches. preportionate to the size and number of the and each one are requested to take and visit, through their members hip, their several sections monthly, lead-ing all the children into the Sunday School, clothing the naked feeding the house. the naked, feeding the hungry, and relieving, as far as possible, every wretched, neglected family. The churches number over 25 000 members, who ought, work, leaving only five or six families to be looked after by each. Some sixty churches of all denomina-tions have already engaged in the work systematically.

tions have already engaged in the work systematically, and every week other churches are signifying their residities to take and occupy their districts.

In this way, the exact position of every child and every suffering family would be placed in sympally with personal Christian benevolence.

The Student Missionary city service was reported as larger and more successful than last year, and not curtailed, as erronsonally stated by some of the religious press. They have within two months gathered in 500 childrer, against 335 for the same period of time that year, and have visited 4 878 families.

The 200 schools of the Union were reported as in a feature of the energy and condition, and much general in-

The 260 schools of the Union were reported as in a full and prosperus condition, and much general interest was every where manifested.

UNION OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.

UNION OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Ather sum and the Crosby Literary Association, two Literary Societies in this city composed of young men under thirty five years of age, have recently united to form the New-York Athenaum. The first regular meeting of this new Society was held in the Eucleian roem, University building, on Tauraslay evening, when the following officers were elected: Precident, William C. Church; Vice-Presidents, Chas. McLaren, C. R. Pratt; Corresponding Secretary, Edw. J. Ower; Recording Secretary, J. Evarts Tracy; Trea-urr. James M. McLaren; Censor, H. Weidner; Editors, W. Everson Saith A. S. Laterup; Libratian, L. L. Dean; Directors, J. A. Foster, A. A. Raven, J. W. Lingenfelter, D. Scott, H. M. McLaren, H. L. Dyer. The Ather sum is already one of the largest, and promises to be one of the most efficient organizations of the kind in the city.

CASH AND CREDIT .- The majority of the cattle brokers of this city have labored for years to bring all the business at Bull's Head into a credit system, simply because that would enable them to con rol all the business; for if a butcher never paid cash, the trover or farmer who brought eat:le here could not sell them himse f, but must give them to the broker who would reil and guarantee for the butcher, or advance the drover the money, for a commission. The system has worked well for the broker, except now and then when a butcher failed, as some of them have done, wirg the brokers ten to forty thousand dollars. Tais socariozally carries down a broker, and leaves the trovers and farmers whistling for their money. It is ict a system that can be commended. What effect his crefit system has upon the consumer may be understood from this fact: At the last market at Fortyfourth street, a broker had a drove of cattle which the owner wanted sold for cash, which the broker was able to do only by getting men to pay him money that benestly belonged to some one from whom they had purchased their stock weeks previous. The result was that the drove was sold for an average of a cent s pound ret less than the same class of cartle sold on sredit. If this is the case with all the cattle sold in the city, the consumer is taxed twenty thousand dol are a week, which is over a million of dotlars a year, for the accommedation of a class of people who set up rusiness without a capital, and, buying at a high price re credit, must sell at a high price to those who ca

In our opinion, it is a credit system not profitable to majority of the community.

John W. Pirroce; our Agent for the sale of Twn Tainuns to Pirroseugh, will serve The Daily and Wassley Painungs to any past of the city.

MARINE APPAIRS

FOR AUROPE The United States Muli steamanip advistic will salt seen to-ray for Liverpoot. See is now lying at the foot of Canal street, where she is visited y thousands daily. Yesterday her specious saleous d decks were thronged by admiring crowds Taou a ca of speciators wil go to see her departure, and AIRDVAL OF THE C. . STEAM FRIGATE SILGARA.

Judson, from Plymouth, England, arrived yesterday moreing-all woll. She left Pymoun on the 5th inst., she has had to coutend with heavy westerly gales rearly the whole way across Oa the Saurday prior to her departure, a farewel banquet was given to

The United States steam from's Nisgara, Captain

Captain Hurson and officers, by Captain Houston Stewart, C. B., and the officers of the flag-ship Inprepable, as a token of respect for the courtesy and geteral bearing which bad been exhibited by the former during their stay in the per of Ply noush, and as an interebarge of good felt whip between the galant representatives of the paval service of the two nations. The Niega a is now lying at the Navy Yard Bricklyo, where the will probably remain during the Winter, The following is a list of her officers:

The following is a list of her officers:

Wm. I. Huden. Captain: Alex M. Fernoch, Commander;
Jas. H. North, Lieutenant; Jasius D. Told Lieutenant; John
Greet. Lieutenant; Wm. D. Whiti, a Lieutenant; Jas. G.
M. Cauby, Lieutenant; Bereit, Kraman, Lieutenant; Jas. G.
Palmer, Sergoon; Jas. C. Egittler, Parser, Jide S. Gett,
Capt. Martines: Wm. S. Boyd Loutenant Marines, Archard
Lynch, Pass. A. S. H. V. H. Wastington, A. S., Wm. E.
Evertt, Chief Englineer, Martinus Kelong Second Engineer;
John W. Moste, Second Engliced; Alex-Green, T. V. E. gineer;
Jackson in Elivelt, Tilid Englineer; Go. P. Kunz Pund Resand J. T. L. R. Bay, Third Englineer; Juo W. Hadson, Captan's Clerk; Edward Willerd, Purser's Clerk.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The steams hip Star of the West sailed yesterday for A pinwall with 500 California passengers and the mails. Among the passengers was Mr. M. L. Kinyon, one of the directors of the Overland Mail Company. He has gone cut with a party of four experienced suracditional men for guides and servants and as soon as practicable leave San Francisco for Fort Fillmore, on the Rio Grande via Fort Juma, the Pines vi lages an !! Tuctor. The they expect to meet the exploring party bound westward, which starts from St. Louis in the course of a few days. This is one of the first steps in establishing the great Over and Mail.

THE AMERICAN STEAMER VANDERBILT AGROUND The buge steamer Vanderbilt, from the United Stal The large steamer Vanderbilt, from the United States, was telegraphed yestercay as having passed Hurst Castle at 9 a.m. Capt. It gives, her commander, was in bed, dargerously ill and an East End pitot was on beard in command of the ship. A dense fog was in the Solutt. The Vand-rbilt, on passing Hurst, was onber way to Cowes Roads, where she was to put out her English mails in a small tog steamer from Sauthampton, and then proceed to Havre. Between Cowes and Calebot Castle there is a sand-bank, called the Brambles, where now and then a small craft has been lost. On the Brambles the Vancerbilt grounded. Most fortunatily, the was at the time going at only one third. bles, where new and then a small craft has been lost. On the Brambles the Vancerbitt grounded. Most fortunately, she was at the time going at only one third of her spot do, the tide also was flowing and a powerful ting steamer, with steam up, happened to be alone by to assist her off agaic. As soon as the Vanderbilt grounded, Mr. Billingsley, a genterman from the firm of Mesera Duntap & Schooles, the Southampton against of the Vanderbilt line, happened to be a board the Southampton ting, which was waiting at Cowes for the English passengers of the Vanderbilt, and he immediately gave orders to go alongside the large steamer, and made preparations for assisting her off. The tile had to rise six or seven feet on the Braubes, and about two hours after the steamer grounded she was affunt again, but not before she had lost as aschor and broken a chain. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by the ting the grounded steamer would not have flosied before the next tide. At 1 p. m. yesterday the Vanderbilt left Cows. for Havre without having received any damage beyond that just meationed. She left New York on the night of the 24h ml. She ought to have started in the middle of the day, but was detained on account of an accident happening to the mail steamer Atian is, which was to isave also on the 24h ml. It was expected that the Vanderbilt would have taken the Atantie's mails on board, but let on the day of sailing she was ordered to proceed. the mail steamer Atlan ic, which was to leave also on
the 24th ult. It was expected that the Vanderbilt
would have taken the Atlantic's mails on board, but
late on the day of sailing she was ordered to proceed
to see without them. It was believed that the Atlantic would be ready to leave New York for Liverpool
on the 26th ult. The Vanderbilt has experienced
nothing but continuous storms and heavy gains across
the Atlantic. [London News, Nov. 6.

ALLEGED CRUELTIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.
A good deal of excitament was caused in Liverpool.

ALLEGED CRUKITIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.
A good deal of excitement was caused in Liverpool,
on Wednerday, the 4 h particularly am my seafaring
people, by the report that on the voyage to Liverpool,
the captain and efficers of the American ship leads
Webb had behaved with great cruelty to some of the
crew, and that ore man (Williams), had died in consequence. Five of the seamen were taken by some of
detective polica to the office of the American Consal,
who commetted an investigation into the affair, but
found that the statements of the min were so vague and confined that the statements of the men were so vague and confined that he could do nothing with them. The cap's in and efficers deby that they used unnecessity sevinty, and state that the man Williams, who was unable to perform reaman aduty, died a natural desira, and was buried at sea.

AN INTREFID SAVIGATOR.

The Hornet, an open bost 22 feet long, and 6 feet b- am, sloep-rigget, Captair Durcaa, Commander, set sail from Ede, Pennsy varia, on the 4th of October, bound fr St. Paul. She made Derroit, Mackinaw, Green Bay, ascended Fox River to Winnebago Lake Green Bay, secreded Fox River to Winnebago Lake
—thence via Oshkosh, Berlin Princetown, Packwa.
Lake, Buffalo Lake, up the liver to Portage, haued
over the causi, thence to the Wiccossia River, theocodown to the Mississippi, and arrived at Prairie da
Chien on the 3s of November, from which piece she
started on the 5 h for this city. The whole distance of
the voyage will be about 1 500 miles. The crew consists of Capt. Duncan and his wife.

[St. Pail Pieces, 12th.

MINNESOTA.-We have St Paul papers to the 12th. It seems pretty clear that Mr. Ramsey is to be cheated out of the Governorship by bogus returns of votes by the hundred from counties in which hardly half a dozen white men live. Yes The Minnesotian of the 11th says:

The Minnesotian of the 11th says:

'The serior editor of the Minnesotian having just returned to his post, after an unavoidable absence of over two weeks, fieds the clear majority which the People of Minnesota have undoubtedly east for Alexander Ramsey, as their Governor, attempted to be set aside, and overborne by a concatenation of the grossest frauds, convocted, as there is good reason to believe, by leading men of the Democratic party here is 3: Paul, at dearsted in a execution by high officers of the Stateral Government, who are paid by the money of the prople, to serve the people, yet use their times and skill to cheat the people out of their suffrages, and stiffe their voices in the choice of their rulers.

'We warn, however, these forgers of poll-books:

'These forgers of returns of votes never cast:

'That the senth hourds of justice use on their tracks—that their necessities are neing ferreled out—that there will be an exposure ore long which will cover with shame and confusion as me who held their heads high before the community, but who, if they had their deserts, would be held higher still, at a rope and their deserts, would be held higher still, at a rope in it is necessarily and integrity of the ballist-box!

Why should not Casiformia justice be meted out here in it is necessarily at a cast leaders of the Demo-

formin ! "In a word, if the distonest leaders of the Demo-"In a word, if the dishonest leaders of the Democratic party of this Terricory expect they will succeed with their "Suplementary Returns"—their manufactured pull lists—their bogus predicts—without the taliert kind of a fight for it, and retribution at last, they are doomed to no little disappointment; for there are light of the nellisted for the war, who are determined that as the Democracy could not poll votes enough to fairly elect Mr. Shley, neither shall they chear vates enough into the Canvant to defeat the people's choice. Alexander Ramsey, who in spite of all their desperation, b, and will be, the first Governor of the State of Minnerota. Mark it!"

The San Diego Herald gives the following account of the way they do up elections in the more bes is hied regions of California:

"Every vote polled in this county was cast for John B' Weller for Governor. We heard of one Black Republican vote being cast is the preduct of Temecals, but, as it is not mer timed in the returns, we presume that the inspect r this wit out, as being a massive on the part of some greaser."

Going to Work.-Two of the shoe manufactories in South Deerfield, N. H., which have been idle for some time, started on the loth. Taess establishments will give employment for the Winter to 300 pertons, male at d female.